shared with the Governor-General the responsibility of formulating general policies.

The legislative power was handed over to the representatives of the Filipino people partially when the Philippine Assembly was organized. The same power was more completely granted the representatives of the people when the Philippine Legislature was made to consist of the House of Representatives and the Philippine Senate. As the Philippine Legislature thus had a grant of authority direct from the people, efforts were continuously made to extend its power. To this end the principle of partial cabinet responsibility to the Legislature received practical application. But just as there were those who doubted the wisdom of imposing a super cabinet of American advisers on the Philippine Government, so there were those who ironically referred to the Council of State as the fourth side of the triangle, and who pointed to an extra-legal development of Filipino self-government through the predominating influence of the Legislature and the identification of party leadership with government leadership.

Immediately on the inauguration of the American Government in the Philippines, Filipino judges were chosen for the bench. These included a Filipino Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a number of Associate Justices of that Court, and Judges of First Instance. The practice was continued of having a Filipino Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but not until 1935 were the Filipinos given a majority of its mem-

bers. In the lower courts, the process of *Filifinization* (replacement of Americans by Filipinos) meant the gradual elimination of all American judges.

Beginning with the President's instructions to the Second Philippine Commission, it became the consistent governmental policy to give preference to the Filipinos in the selection of officers and employees. The rapid progress in the direction of *Filipinization* is borne out by the fact that while in 1903 the